...FENIANS.

...iers of the Trout River Rout

...tilled, Wounded and Missing.

...GLEASON PROMOTED AND ...N. STARR DENOUNCED.

...s. Murphy Escapes the Crown of Martyrdom.

A Council of War Abandons the Movement.

Plenty of Officers, but No Leaders.

GEN. SPEAR A MERE LOOKER-ON

Another Attempt Threatened at Trout River.

THE BOLD INVADERS SEEKING TRANSPORTATION HOME.

Another Huge Failure.

"Let Erin remember the days of old,
When her faithless sons betrayed her."

THE ENGAGEMENT AT TROUT RIVER.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Tribune's Malone special gives the following account of the engagement at Trout river: General Starr, of Louisville, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, crossed the line at Trout river and advanced with his command, comprising not more than three hundred stragglers. He proceeded about five hundred yards, when he deployed on the right and left of the road, his extreme right resting on Trout river. He had not occupied this position long when the British troops and Canadian militia emerged from the woods, a little in front and on the other side of the Fenians. A line of battle was at once formed by the British, and a sharp, steady fire was opened on the Fenians.

There was at the time a small rail fence in front of the latter, which was immediately converted into a sort of stockade. The Fenians, who had been told by Gen. Starr to keep up a steady fire for ten minutes, obeyed orders, and stopped the advance of the British before the expiration of ten minutes. The Canadian troops, far outnumbering the Fenians, made a movement as if they intended to flank and capture the invaders, when Gen. Starr formed his rear guard and a retreat was ordered. The British continued firing, pressing the Fenians, who continued to make this comparatively good order, until they reached the United States line, when a parting volley was given the British, and the battle of Trout river was over.

WHO COMMANDED THE FENIANS.

Who commanded the British troops is not known. On the Fenian side, under General Starr, were Colonel Robert Collier, Aide-de-Camp, of Hamilton, Ohio; Maj. Wm. O'Keefe, Aide-de-Camp; Major Wm. H. Shangins, Inspector-General; Major Daniel Sharp, Quartermaster, Rochester; Col. William M. Thompson, Albany; Col. M. O'Neill, Philadelphia; Col. Smith, Buffalo; Col. Campbell, Youngstown, Pa., and Lieut.-Col. Marion, Toledo.

RESULT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Losses—One killed, one wounded and one missing, who were all in the 6th regiment, Col. Thompson, who does not know the names of his wounded and missing.

SMALL PARTIES FROM THE WEST.

A Buffalo special states that men are constantly arriving in small parties from the west, and are going forward as fast as means can be raised. Committees are canvassing the city for subscriptions, and the response is said to be liberal. An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Fenian headquarters last night, which was addressed by Col. McClure of Chicago. He gave an encouraging account of affairs at the front, and said men were waiting at all points for means to come forward. The Fenians continue to deny the truth of the reported defeat, and talk encouragingly. Parties returned from the front represent things as going on favorably. Numbers of United States troops are stationed here to attend Fenian meeting. Almost fifty more Fenian soldiers arrived on the 10:30 train, from the west, and left on the 11:20 train for the east. Part of them wore the rebel gray uniform.

DISAPPEARANCE OF GEN. STARR.

A Malone special says: Gen. John H. Gleason, of Richmond, Va., has assumed command of the forces here, and Gen. Starr has disappeared, as the Fenians threatened to lynch him for his cowardice.

THE ST. LOUIS CONTINGENT.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Reports are current that a considerable number of Fenians have left here for the East, but it cannot be ascertained that over forty or fifty have gone. A secret meeting has been held to raise funds to send recruits. The movement from the border is not calculated to render this work successful, and prominent Irishmen regard the Fenian movement as premature.

THE STATUS OF ST. ALBANS.

ST. ALBANS, May 28.—Everything quiet this morning. How the remaining Fenians are to be got rid of is the only question that now troubles the citizens. The United States Government refuses to take the matter out of the hands of the civil authorities, and the civil authorities do not like to take the responsibility of paying for their transportation, while the railroad managers insist on being paid for returning them to their homes. Thus the matter stands.

THE GOVERNMENT CULPABLE.

General Meade is inclined to censure the people here more than they deserve. He says that they have to a great extent sympathized with the Fenians, knowing that they were making preparations to invade Canada, and were storing arms and ammunition near the border line. All this is true, but the Government has been officially informed of all this by Marshal Foster, long before a Fenian was landed here. He informed the Washington authorities that he could not arrest the District Attorney Fifield did the same, yet not one word was received in reply to their communications, and it was not until hours after the Fenians had actually commenced landing at this point, notwithstanding the Government was promptly posted concerning their movements, before anything of an official nature was received from Washington.

UNITED STATES GENERALS AT MALONE.

Generals Meade, McDowell, Ingalls, Hunter, and Van Vleit left on the night train today for Malone, to take a look at the situation at that point. General Meade was quite indisposed on his arrival last evening, so much so that a physician was called to prescribe for him. He is much better to-day.

GENERAL SPEAR

is still in town.

TROOPS FOR RED RIVER.

FT WILLIAM, May 28.—The steamer Chicara arrived to-day with troops for Red river.

RECRUITING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 28.—Recruiting for the Fenians progresses at Newburg. Over 50 have left there for the front.

INTENSE INDIGNATION.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The appearance this morning, in two New York journals, of the following bogus advertisement caused intense indignation among large numbers who were spoken to by it:

"Attention!—50,000 good, sound and solid Irishmen, to go on an excursion to Canada, at $180 each. Apply to Richard Walters, 27 East Broadway, by order of the Committee of Arrangements. A. Oakey Hall, W. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, M. T. Brennan."

An immense crowd collected at the place designated in the advertisement. Walters said he was a Fenian, but knew nothing about the advertisement. They then marched to the offices of Tweed, Sweeney and Mayor Hall, and were, of course, informed that they had nothing to do with the heartless practical joke.

U. S. REGULARS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 28.—Two car-loads of regular troops passed up this afternoon en route to the Canadian border.

GEN. STARR'S STATEMENT.

ST. ALBANS, May 28.—Gen. Spear still remains in town, but insists he has nothing to do with the raid. He claims he was merely a looker-on at the council with other Fenian leaders the day before yesterday, and was by them chosen commander-in-chief.

Capt. Monaghan and Major McGinnis have been admitted to bail.

Col. Sullivan, a quartermaster, has had a large quantity of arms. On learning all the leading men were being arrested, he left hastily.

GEN. DONNELLY IS STILL ALIVE

and likely to recover. Nearly all the Fenians have left for home.

HE STILL LIVES.

Murphy, the teamster, was not hanged today by Canadians.

THE MOVEMENT ABANDONED.

MALONE, N. Y. May 28.—A Fenian council of war this evening resolved that the present movement against Canada be abandoned. The council was composed of commissioned officers, but the leaders of the raid can nowhere be found.

WAR MATERIAL

One hundred and thirteen car loads of Fenian war material is saved.

A FENIAN MARETE, PERHAPS.

Capt. Jas. Murphy, of New York, is reported captured and shot at Pigeon Hill.

HOME AGAIN.

The Government has provided transportation for the men, and they are hurrying homeward.

500 FENIANS EN ROUTE.

OGDENSBURG, May 28.—It is reported that 500 Fenians will pass over the Rome and Ogdensburg railroad to-morrow on a special train for Malone, and Deputy Marshal Benedict contemplates stopping this force with the aid of U. S. troops, and all other bodies of Fenians that may attempt to pass over the road to the front, unless countermanded by the U. S. officer in command.

One hundred Fenians are at Potsdam junction without transportation.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

An attempted seizure of a train on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad, going east, was repulsed by a company of United States troops. Each train of this R'y is now furnished with a guard of regulars.

TRANSPORTATION REFUSED.

Deputy Marshal Benedict refused to provide transportation for Fenians at Malone, who desire to return home.

GEN. STARR'S REPORT.

Gen. STARR, of the Fenian force, passed through this place to-day, en route home, having abandoned the expedition. He reports the Fenian force an unorganized rabble, impossible to handle and not subject to discipline.

THE MALONE DIVISION.

The Fenian authorities are confident, and are sending men in small parties to the front and striving to reorganize the Malone Division.

THE CANADIANS EXERCISING.

Much apprehension of a raid exists at Prescott, Canada, to-night, and volunteers have been exercising in firing and skirmishing a large part of the day.

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

MALONE, May 28.—Since the skirmish at Trout river yesterday and the withdrawal of the Fenians little of importance has transpired. In the skirmish yesterday one man was killed, two seriously wounded, and two taken prisoners. The latter have been taken to Huntington. The name of one of the prisoners was Moore, from Troy, N. Y. Rumors are current that he was shot this morning, but nothing certain is known.

The report that Moore has been shot creates intense excitement, and vows against the Canadians are breathed on all hands.

There are about 400 United States troops here, under command of Gen. Hunt.

The Fenians are quartered on the fair grounds, and are orderly and well behaved.

Many believe the attack upon the British forces at Trout river will be again attempted.

Gens. Meade, McDowell, and Standard will arrive this afternoon.

ALL QUIET ON THE TROUT.

Gen. Gleason, from Trout river, informs us that everything is quiet there. The Canadians, in considerable force, occupy the line.

THE PREVAILING OPINION

is that the expedition is a total failure.

The report that Moore was shot lacks confirmation.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

UTICA, N. Y., May 28.—Fenians are returning from the north by every train. A train goes up Sunday to bring back from the north those who wish to return this way and have no money.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A few Fenians, returning from the front, passed south to Philadelphia to-day.

CINCINNATI ABOUSED.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—There was a large Fenian meeting to-night at Greenwood Hall. Speakers said 150 men were ready to go if transportation could be furnished. Several hundred dollars were collected for that purpose.

From the Canada Side.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

TORONTO, May 28.—All quiet during the night. Only ten Fenians reported in camp at Trout river. Eight Canadians were killed and twenty wounded yesterday. All quiet in Niagara and Detroit frontiers, but ample force will be kept to defend the entire border of the Dominion from marauding bands, wandering near the lines, unable to return home. The excitement has almost ceased, and business is rapidly resuming its former condition. This last Fenian raid is looked upon as a complete failure.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The latest advices from the Red river expedition indicate that everything is going promptly forward, and Archibald will soon leave to assume his duties.

Hon. Wm. Lindsay Declines.

[Special dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MAYFIELD, KY., May 28.—Hon. Wm. Lindsay, in a letter printed in the Paducah Kentuckian, withdraws as a candidate for Appellate Judge of this district.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

BREAK IN THE FRENCH CABLE.

LONDON, May 28.—Communication by the French cable suddenly ceased on the evening of the 26th inst., between Duxbury and St. Pierre. A vessel will leave England immediately to repair the same; meantime all messages will be transmitted by the New Foundland lines.

THE FENIAN INVASION.

The journals continue their comments on the attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians.

The Post admits that the Washington Government has done all that can be reasonably required of it.

The Saturday Review scouts the idea expressed in some quarters that the Washington authorities are in connivance with the Fenian raid.

The Times thinks the Fenian attempt will not be absolutely regretted if it only prompts the United States to such action as shall prevent the repetition of such outrages.

The Spectator says the action of the Fenians is due to their hereditary passions, and the policy of England is due to hereditary insolence and contempt.

Other journals have articles similar in tone. The good faith of the American authorities is generally admitted, and the attempts of the Fenians ridiculed.

BEECHER'S SERMON.

The Saturday Review contains a vicious article on the subject of Beecher's sermon.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

was celebrated in the usual manner. Flags and festoons were displayed and salutes fired. During the day there were reviews of troops, and in the evening a display of fireworks. Several grand dinners were given.

THE FLAG OF IRELAND.

Public opinion, in the certainty of a Fenian victory in Canada. "Instant justice to Ireland," the Flag continues, "can alone prevent that result. Until that is accomplished Nemesis dogs the heels of dominion."

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

LONDON, May 28.—Inman, head of the Inman steamship Company, again urged before the Parliamentary Committee on Compulsory Pilotage recently. He testified to enormous extortions and abuses of that system.

YACHTING.

The last issue of Bell's Life confirms the report of Ashbury's refusal to sail two matches, 60 miles to windward and back. He is open to all clubs and newspaper races at New York, and may race the Sappho 20 miles to windward and back if proper time allowance is granted. The editor hopes that the American yachts now in British waters will compete for the Prince of Wales' cup.

FRANCE.

PEACEFUL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, May 28.—It is rumored that there will be a change in the Director Generalship of the Postoffice Department forthwith. Should this rumor prove true, efforts will undoubtedly be made for the establishment of postal treaty between France and the United States. Such a treaty will be more likely to succeed under any new administration of the French Postoffice Department.

SMALL POX.

It is now certain that small-pox prevails in St. Pelagie prison, where Rochefort and other journalists are detained.

SPAIN.

SERRANO'S ROYAL ATTRIBUTES.

MADRID, May 28.—Last evening a caucus of country Deputies in the Constituent Cortes was held in this city to decide what action it was desirable to take relative to the selection of a suitable form of Government.

After a long debate, the proposition to invest Serrano with royal attributes was lost by a vote of 92 to 12, and the caucus adjourned. It is reported to-day that Gen. Prim has announced his intention to resign from the Cabinet if Serrano refuses the royal rank.

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POLITICAL.

manifestation in favor of Espartero is expected here to-morrow. General Prim was present at a caucus of country deputies yesterday, and made a speech in favor of Serrano's elevation.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, May 28.—The Foreign Secretary has been directed to reconstruct the Cabinet.

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A POLITICAL caricature at Madrid represents Prim dancing on a slack rope upon the points of swords, which he wears as stilts, while the Republicans and partisans of the various candidates for the throne look on, in expectation of a fall. It is called *Equilibrio del Interinidad*.

The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 612.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress--2d Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the American Cable Company, praying aid to the project for a line from New York, via the Azores to Lisbon and Lands End, England, Havre and Amsterdam. Referred.

Also, a petition of colored citizens of Maryland asking remedy from proscription in travel on account of color. Referred.

COMMERCE.

Mr. CHANDLER then spoke upon the subject of restoration of foreign commerce to American vessels. He contended the proposed remedy of ship-building was untenable; for if the vessels are not built profitably you have no commerce. If they lose five dollars a trip they won't run. Differential duties would yield no practical benefit, because other nations might pass retaliatory laws. He favored a drawback on imported materials used in the construction of iron vessels for foreign trade, but thought the most effective remedy would be the enlargement of our domestic commerce, and the absorption of the Gulf islands, Sandwich Islands, Canada, and British Columbia. He would annex San Domingo without delay, which would give us the key to the Gulf, and in five years we will have Cuba and all the other Islands. Then, having control of the products of the tropics, we would make all the world tributaries.

Mr. HOWARD stated his colleague's opinion on the acquisition of Cuba by purchase.

Mr. CHANDLER thought it would be more sensible for Cuba to pay the Government than to receive pay for being made part of this country.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Senate proceeded with the District of Columbia business. A bill to prevent any officer or employee of the corporation acting as election or registration officer was passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. WILLARD reported several pension bills, including the renewal of pensions of two Tennessean ex-pensioners during the war.

A discussion ensued, and developing much opposition, the bill was withdrawn.

Mr. WILLARD reported a general bill, granting pensions of $8 per month to surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, who are in dependent circumstances, and who gave no aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. WINANS moved to strike out the exception giving aid, etc.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to include the surviving widows of officers and men, married before or during the war of 1812, and who are in like circumstances.

Mr. WINANS' amendment was supported by Messrs. Williams and Bulwer, and Mr. Chamberlain opposed by Messrs. Potter, Hawley, Logan and Maynard, and rejected—60 against 111. Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted—90 to 34—and the bill passed.

INTERNAL TAXES.

Consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes was resumed.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the tax on sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver, was reduced from 2 cents for every hundred dollars to 1 cent, the present rate. A provision was also inserted taxing contracts for the delivery of gold coin through the clearing house and other institutions, ⅛ of 1 per cent. additional.

A member offered an amendment doubling the tax on all gambling operations of gold and stock. Agreed to. This was recommended by the Committee on Banking in its report on the gold panic.

The paragraph in regard to foreign commercial brokers was made to read: "Foreign commercial brokers whose annual sales do not exceed one hundred thousand dollars shall pay such a special tax of one thousand dollars," etc.

The paragraph relating to claim-agents was amended to read: "Claim-agents shall pay ten dollars."

The paragraph relating to retail liquor dealers was amended by adding the words: "Any retail liquor dealer selling only wine or malt liquors shall be required to pay only half the above tax."

The paragraph relating to wholesale liquor dealers was amended by adding: "So many liquor dealers shall each pay $100, and $10 additional for every $1,000 on all sales in excess of $25,000.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the tax on the compounding savings banks from tax was made a general exemption by striking out the words limiting it to deposits invested in U. S. securities and deposits, less than $500, made in the name of any one person.

On motion of Mr. Sargent, the paragraph relating to distillers was amended by taxing distillers of spirits from apples, peaches or grain, producing ten barrels or less within a year, $40, or $4 for every barrel produced in excess of ten barrels.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to banks the words, "80 per cent. tax of one-fourth of one per cent. each month on the average amount of all deposits of public money in their possession, to the credit of the Treasurer or any disbursing officer of the United States."

Mr. PETERS moved to strike out of the section taxing the average amount of deposits one-fourth of one per cent. per month, "or other than public moneys of the United States," so as to leave them only subject to that tax.

Mr. GARFIELD argued that it was better to leave the tax on banks to the National Banking Act, where it was provided for.

After a long discussion, both amendments were rejected.

On motion of Mr. Peters, the following words were added: "And no National Bank shall be compelled to combine as a depository of the Funds longer than such bank may elect."

On motion of Mr. Beaman the paragraph as to newspaper, etc., was so far certainly of a Fenian victory in Canada. "Instant justice to Ireland," the Flag continues, "can alone prevent that result. Until that is accomplished Nemesis dogs the heels of dominion."

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WASHINGTON.

The Fenian Raid a Complete Failure.

General O'Neill to Have a Civil Trial.

A Long-Deferred Act of Justice.

Slow Progress of the Tax Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE FENIAN FIASCO.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The dispatches to the Government to-day present nothing later than the press dispatches about the Fenian raid. The fiasco has been complete along the whole line. The order issued a few days ago, directing the revenue cutter Chase to go into commission to protect the lakes, has been as a consequence revoked, and her officers ordered back to their old places. The military have also been ordered to return to the forts in which they were located.

GEN. O'NEILL.

The President, Secretary of State, and other members of the Cabinet had a conference to-day, and it was decided that Gen. O'Neill should be held to bail for a civil trial for violating the neutrality act of 1818.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

The House to-day finally passed a long-deferred act of justice in the shape of a bill giving to soldiers and sailors who had served three consecutive months in the war of 1812 and who are now in indigent and dependent circumstances a pension of eight dollars a month. The widows of such are also to receive it. There was considerable opposition to such a bill on the part of members, on the ground that the pension list now nearly thirty millions of dollars per annum.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

There is a loud demand from the northern frontier of Texas for troops to suppress the Indian raids. A memorial, signed by three hundred white settlers, has been received, but the Government has not the troops to spare. It is sending all the new recruits to the West. Two hundred were ordered to-day to Omaha, to join the Fifth Cavalry.

THE TAX BILL

made slow progress in the House to-day. As high as sixty members were absent on important votes, which is a fair exhibit of the indifference felt towards the cumbersome machinery of this eighty-six-page bill. The Senate bill that abolishes all special taxes by a dozen lines is infinitely preferred, and may yet be adopted. The tax on the gross receipts of theaters was fixed at 1 per cent. The clause relating to the income tax will not be reached before Thursday next.

DECORATION OF GRAVES.

Business will be wholly suspended here on Monday next in honor of decoration day. Congress has adjourned till Tuesday and all the Departments will be closed until that time.

THE ANNAPOLIS BOAT RACE.

Admiral Porter and other naval officials had quite a rejoicing on the winning of the boat race at Annapolis to-day by the midshipmen over the Philadelphia boys.

GEN. SHERIDAN

is expected by the Government to leave next week for Pembina.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

to-day reached nearly one million dollars.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX

will be absent at least a week.

CONGRESSMAN WALLACE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, who was sworn in the House yesterday under peculiar circumstances, gave a champagne supper to-night to the Committee on Elections. The Democrats refused to attend.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

There is increasing excitement here over the impending municipal election. The City Hall ring brought in wagon loads of negroes to-day from Maryland and Virginia, registered, and then took them back.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In executive session of the Senate to-day, a motion to reconsider the confirmation of F. A. Sawyer as Marshal of the Middle District of Tennessee was withdrawn, and his confirmation is now announced.

The Senate congrmed John Pratt as U. S. Marshal of New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS.

Work on the Bridge--Statue of Gen. Lyon--Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The filling of the caisson under the eastern pier of the bridge at this point with concrete was finished yesterday, and the masonry on the upper part of the pier will be resumed as soon as the granite, now on its way, arrives. The caisson for the eastern abutment will be completed and pushed to position in a few days.

The model of the equestrian statue of Gen. Lyon, by James W. McDonald, of New York, has been placed on exhibition here, and visited by a large number of citizens.

Isaac Hockaday, traveling agent for several wholesale houses in the city, who was reported killed in Texas, a few weeks ago, proves to be a defaulter for about $40,000. The story of his death was a fabrication.

Arnold Fishbon and Bulmer, the latter, on behalf of the church at Harrodsburg, the following parties pledged the respective sums to liquidate the debt of fifteen hundred dollars:

Bishop Cummins	$ 100
Christ Church, Louisville	200
Rev. I. S. Jencker	100
Christ Church, Lexington	200
St. Paul's Church, Louisville	200
Trinity Church, Louisville	80
Trinity Church, Covington	100
St. Andrew's Church	50
Zion's Church, Louisville	25
Christ Church, Bowling Green	25
St. Peter's Church, Paris	100
Major J. W. Harlan	100
Total	$1,550

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gibson, a resolution was adopted providing for the collection and appropriation of the fund.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Pringle, the credentials for admission as a parish in this Diocese of the congregation at Uniontown, was referred to the Committee on Parishes, Missions, etc.

Mr. Cornwall, as Secretary, presented the report of the standing committee, which was read and received.

Rev. G. M. Everhart gave notice of his intention to introduce to-morrow modifications of Canon I, as also did Mr. Vennergerholz.

Mr. Harrison moved the adoption of Examination to-morrow modifications of Canon III.

On motion of Rev. E. T. Perkins the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

MAY 25TH, 1870.

The convention re-assembled this morning at 9 o'clock, and after religious services, were addressed briefly and touchingly by the senior Bishop of the Diocese.

The Rev. Mr. Greer offered a partial report of the Committee on Credentials.

The convention then went into an election of a permanent Secretary, and the Rev. G. M. Everhart was unanimously elected to that office.

Rev. J. W. Venable was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Mr. R. A. Robinson presented his report, as Treasurer of the Board of Diocesan Missions, of the Episcopate fund, and of the bishop's residence at Pewee.

Rev. Mr. Everhart submitted Missionary report, which was referred to Committee on Missions.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the claim of Rev. Dr. Waller to a seat in convention, made an affirmative report, which was received, and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Credentials submitted their report, which was adopted.

The Treasurer of the Diocese made his annual report, which was received, and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The Committee on Bishop's Residence at Pewee submitted a report to the convention.

After discussion, Hon. W. F. Bullock offered a resolution on the subject, which was under consideration, when the convention adjourned to 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Rev. Messrs. Perkins and Pringle offered appropriate remarks touching the death of Rev. Mr. Arthur, by Magenis, 4 p. m. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Departed—Olive Branch and Sloan's Packet, Louisville; Louisville and Mary Houston, for Louisville.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Fire--The Richmond R. R. Bridge.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—McCord & Wheatley's planing mill was destroyed by this morning. Loss on mill and lumber $18,000 to $20,000; insurance $12,000.

The bridge burned at Richmond last night, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis railroad, was 550 feet long and 80 feet high. Loss $100,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Arrangements for transfer have been made. Passengers will not be delayed.

Indiana Editors and Publishers.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—The annual Convention of the State Editors and Publishers Association met in this city to-day. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure a reduction of duty on printing paper to 10 per cent., and that the Legislature be petitioned to pass laws requiring State law to be published in one paper of each political party in each county.

Boat Race.

ANNAPOLIS, May 28.—The boat race to-day resulted as follows: Midshipmen, 20 minutes 25 seconds; Quaker City, 20 minutes 58½ seconds. Midshipmen took 43 strokes per minute, and the Quaker City 38. The race was pulled with rest wind, rain and rough water.

Boys and Tobacco.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 26.

I have read with interest in the Alexandria Gazette an article copied from your paper in regard to the use of tobacco by boys. Those are startling statistics, given by a French physician who had examined into the effects of smoking on thirty-eight boys, between the ages of nine and fifteen. Boys between the ages of nine and fifteen addicted to the habit of smoking! It is not to be presumed that all these youths are orphans or the children of parents who have no regard for the future happiness of those whom God has committed to their care. That class may be among them, but how many boys are there who have come out from a pleasant home to mingle with the crowds at the corners of the street. I have said a pleasant home, and so it seems. The house is fine, the furniture elegant, the table richly spread. But perhaps the mother and the sister who should study to make home attractive are devoted to the pursuit of fashion. Fashionable life at the present day absorbs too much time. The elaborate toilets of many ladies require hours every day for their completion. If a part of this time could be spent for the entertainment of the younger members of the families of which these ladies form a part, many a bright and noble boy might be saved from ruin.

Home should be made attractive to the boys, and no one can so well accomplish this as the mother and the sister. A few dollars invested in useful books, or in intellectual games in which the family might share, would do much to accomplish this object. At suitable times a few school companions or neighboring children might be invited to join the family circle.

Boys must have society and sympathy. If they do not find it at home they will seek it abroad, and oftentimes in places where they are exposed to temptations of which their parents little think.

ALEXANDRIAN.

WHEN John C. Calhoun's body lay in state at Charleston, Col. John T. Sloan, of Columbia, took up a white rose from among the profusion of flowers that lay upon the bier, carried it home and planted a slip. It throve, and after four transplantings is a fine large tree in Col. Sloan's garden, and is called the "Calhoun rose."

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Proceedings of the Annual Convocation of the Diocese of Kentucky, Began in Frankfort, May 26, 1870.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

The forty-second annual convention of the Episcopal church met in the Church of the Ascension, in Frankfort, on Thursday morning, May 26th. The convention sermon was delivered by Rev. Silas Totten, D. D., in the Rev. Mr. William and Mary College, Virginia, from 25th Matthew, 19th and 20th verses, and was a most instructive and thoughtful discourse. After the celebration of the Holy Communion, the convention proceeded to organize, the Right Rev. and Venerable B. B. Smith, D. D., in the chair.

BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Robinson, the Rev. G. M. Everhart was appointed Secretary pro tem.

On motion of Rev. N. Badger, the rules of order for last convention were made the rules for this.

On motion of the same gentleman, a committee of two was appointed to examine the rules of order, and report any omissions in the published journals. The Chair appointed Rev. Messrs. Craik and Badger.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Scarres, the convention adjourned till 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention assembled at 3 p. m., the Right Rev. G. G. Cummins, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, in the Chair. Rev. J. Ines Craik, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a report, which was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Pettis offered a resolution making a new rule in lieu of the 18th. Referred.

Mr. Ellington moved that the name of Rev. J. L. Waller be stricken from the list of the clergy entitled to seats in this convention, which motion was, upon motion of Rev. Mr. Badger, referred to a special committee, with instructions to report, and the same to be taken up by the convention at 10½ o'clock to-morrow. The chair appointed as committee Rev. Messrs. Badger, Venable and Hon. D. Merl Peticher.

Mr. John B. Sarles introduced a process of certain parties against the admission or eligibility of the delegation of St. John's Church, of Louisville, to seats in this convention. Referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The Chair reported the following as the standing committees.

On Accounts—Rev. J. W. Venable, John M. Robinson, J. E. Burns.

On Admission of New Parishes and Credentials of Lay Delegates—Rev. M. Greer, S. B. Churchill, M. M. Benton.

On Associate—Rev. J. S. Shipman, Hon. John W. Stevenson, Wm. Inman.

On Publication—Rev. J. Ines Craik, Judge A. H. Churchill, Hon. W. F. Bullock.

On Unfinished Business—Rev. James Page,

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE,

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1870.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (10 lines of solid agate to the square,) Daily Courier-Journal, $1 00

Twenty Pages—$1.25 per square for each

Weekly Courier-Journal,

Terms of Subscription.

THE DAILY,

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL,

THE WEEKLY,

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Necessity of Reliable Trade Data—How they may be Obtained.

Every business man fully appreciates the value of reliable statistics of the trade and commerce of the country and has often felt the need of them. To supply this demand the National Board of Trade has taken steps to inaugurate a system for more accurate and uniform statistics as to the commerce of the country, in response to the request of a committee of the National Board of Trade, Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, a gentleman of large experience, submitted the following paper upon the subject:

REQUESTED SUGGESTIONS.

Supply and demand, as a general rule, regulate and determine the prices of all commodities, the latter being only exceptional where they do not. Hence it is of the first importance to the Agricultural, Commercial and Financial interests of the entire country, that the best possible statistics of the stock on hand in regard to both these primary regulators of valuations, as applicable to all the staple agricultural products of the country, and to exchange, a gentleman of large experience, submitted the following paper upon the subject:

Weekly Courier-Journal,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY,

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL,

THE WEEKLY.

their animals and their products, should be carefully and correctly prepared and periodically published for the public benefit.

To this end the Government Agricultural Bureau has been established and organized under the Government auspices for the purpose of gathering information, which is published monthly and annually, and distributed free to those who ask for it, in regard to all the crops of the country, as well as its animals, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine. The results of the workings of this bureau are as yet imperfect, and are not generally considered very reliable. They should not only be accurate, but, besides the conditions of crops, should include the acreage of each crop compared with previous years.

The census being taken every ten years by the General Government, and every ten years by the States, with five years intercensus between them, gives the population of the country every five years. The decennial increase since 1790 has been in the ratio of thirty-three and one-third per cent., or a trifle more than three per cent. annually. The population being known, the consumption of the country can be approximately estimated, more especially for meats and breadstuffs, which, with reliable statistics of the crops and of animals used as food for man, would approximate very closely the actual facts. The exhibit of a crop is to be ordained by the Archbishop of York.

A Disciples' Church, which would have been slanned out of measure at instrumental music, but the leader of the singing whistled a light line of the tune till the congregation caught it.

The Jesuits have been holding revival meetings in Boston with very great success. In one church, that thousand communicants attended service, and eight thousand at each of two other churches.

The church Weekly, the organ of the advanced Ritualists in the Episcopal Church, in London, says, advocates the Romish doctrine of the character of matrimony, confirmation and ordination.

Two of the Catholic priests of New York city are ordained with a view to their going to Rome for an expression of opinion in favor of free education, and against any connection of the Church with the State.

Five hundred and eighty-seven delegates were in attendance on the third day of the session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, being within twenty of the whole number.

The London Weekly Register, the recognized organ of the Roman Catholics, and well instructed as to the movements of the Vatican, says the Ecumenical Council has work enough before it for a year.

The London Watchman publishes a table giving the strength of Methodism throughout the world. It reports the figures of 3,000 members, 19,049 ministers, 50,994 local preachers and 3,684,215 Sunday-school scholars.

The sacrament is administered every Sunday in the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City, using water instead of wine. They intend to substitute wine as soon as they can manufacture it and can afford to use it.

Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Chicago, was paid eleven years ago by his church eight dollars a week for his services; this year it has raised $36,000, and their annual income is $18,000.

All the Conferences in the United States have now voted on the subject of lay delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the three-fourths majority, of the ministerial vote, is secured with a surplus of thirty-four.

A German paper says that in the town of Gratz, a watchtower on account of the Roman Catholic from the consumption of the church is superannuated. In case the doctrine of papal infallibility is accepted by the Council.

A correspondent writing on the religious condition of Cuba says there is not a Protestant place of worship in Havana, nor as far as he can learn in the whole Island. The Catholic Churches are attended but by few, and those chiefly women.

The Methodist Church South declines the overture from the Methodist Church North on the subject of reunion, resolving through the General Conference that the interests of the Church South demand the maintenance of their separate organizations.

A Presbyterian Church was organized in the city of Madrid, the capital of Spain, the early part of March last. Its members, after examination, were constituted into a church, and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This is the fourth organization of a Protestant church in Spain.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has a Indian Mission Conference which includes over fifty missionaries, teachers, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks, who employ twenty-seven preachers, supplying twenty-two preaching places, having a membership of 3,300. The receipts for the year have been $18,000.

A writer from the Pacific coast says that from San Diego, on the Southern border of California, to Bellingham Bay, on the North, about 1,830 miles, only two or three Presbyterian ministers are stationed, San Francisco being excepted. From San Francisco to the British line not a single Presbyterian minister in the States or territories. Three ordained ministers are ordered to prepare the way for the church and its pastors.

The American Tract Society has just held its forty-fifth anniversary. The report shows receipts for the year $116,171, besides $381,513 from sales. Two hundred and eighty-seven colporteurs were employed in thirty-four States and territories. There were delivered 19,369 religious meetings through the year, made 208,597 family visits, and found 19,819 Protestant families without the Bible.

The new proposed church in Clinton avenue, Newark, New Jersey, is to be built upon the latest improved plans. The main floor will have four aisles and one hundred and seventy-two pews. There will be a gallery around the whole church, with twenty-nine spacious compartments or stage-boxes for families with tables in the center for hats and books. The aristocratic worshipers can thus perform their devotions apart from the common throng. The ceiling will be forty-five feet high, the gallery ten feet high and twelve feet wide. Dimensions of the church, one hundred and eighty feet by sixty-four. The estimated cost will be seventy thousand dollars. The present chapel, which is to remain as an extension, cost $40,000.

A comparison between the United Presbyterian Church and Congregational body shows that the Presbyterians now have 4,971 churches, 4,433 ministers and 431,465 communicants. The Congregationalists have 3,043 churches, 3,168 ministers and 300,962 members. Congregationalists have an average of nearly seventy-nine members to every church and ninety-four to each minister, and the Presbyterians nearly ninety-nine for each church and one hundred to each minister. The Congregationalists last year added 13,397 by profession, an average of nearly five to each church, and the Presbyterians 24,938, an average of nearly six.

At Louisville, the receipts of all important products by lake and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada are given daily, weekly, and monthly. The Lake Shore Railway terminating in that city will not allow the receipts of property by it, daily, weekly or monthly, to be made public, its officers alleging that a publication of such receipts would be injurious to the business of the road in competing roads an advantage which their suppression prevents.

For a like reason the rail shipments from Buffalo, by the Erie and Central railways, have never been made public, except live-stock, the shipments of which are given weekly by each road. The only daily reports of the shipment of property eastward from that city are those by canal, which include flour and cereals only. The weekly reports, however, of all important commodities could be obtained. The Canal Department give them in full detail at the close of each navigation season. This is useful and important, but is of comparatively little benefit to the business public, interested in the prices of property transported by canal. The requirements of all important articles, to be of practical benefit, should be given at least once a week.

At Oswego, the daily shipments by canal of flour and grain only are given. The receipts of all important products by lake are given daily. The canal and rail shipments are of all important articles are given once a month. To be of practical benefit to business men, the shipments of all the staple products, by both canal and rail, should be given daily or weekly, and if possible, both.

At Cleveland, the receipts and shipments of all important commodities are given weekly, but the destination of the shipments are not given. The receipts of grain are given daily.

At Sandusky there is no account kept, except by the United States Customs, of either receipts or shipments by lake, and no record is kept of the receipts or shipments by rail.

At Racine, Kenosha, Green Bay and other less important Lake Michigan ports there is no record of the receipts from the interior or of shipments by lake, with the exception of that kept by the United States Collectors of Customs, and these do not source through which these are made public, except at the close of each year, the aggregate of the receipts and shipments of flour and grain and some few other articles.

At St. Louis there is a daily and weekly record kept of the receipts and shipments of all important commodities, but the different routes of the receipts or shipments are not specified, neither are the destinations of the shipments given.

At Cincinnati weekly receipts and shipments of all important and unimportant commodities are given, but there is no public record of the destination of shipments, and no specification of the different routes by which shipments are made.

At New Orleans the weekly receipts of all staple products from the interior by rail and river and the weekly exports to foreign countries are given, but of the coastwise shipments it is believed no account whatever is kept, unless it be for those outside of that collection district.

At Baltimore and Philadelphia the commercial records of the receipts of the staple products from the interior or coastwise are as yet imperfect. Even of some varieties of grain there is no record, and of other articles the records are meager.

At Boston the record of receipts is still imperfect. Barley is not included in the receipts of grain. The details of exports are quite full, with the exception of destination. They are all embraced under two heads, coastwise and foreign.

The New York Produce Exchange on its records of receipts includes only eighteen articles. Cotton, tobacco, butter, cheese, beans, wool, and many other important staple products have not heretofore been included.

At Portland the Board of Trade's record is comparatively meager in its account of receipts and exports.

At Albany the tide-water receipts of flour, grain and lumber by canal, and of a small number of articles only by the Central railroad, are given weekly.

At Pittsburg and Wheeling (with the exception of live stock at the former) there is no record through their respective boards of trade of either receipts or shipments of property.

At Louisville, Kentucky, the records of receipts and shipments of the principal articles of produce are given, but of the latter there is no account of destination.

At Memphis, Richmond, Charleston, Norfolk, Savannah and Mobile, the commercial records are in the main confined to cotton and tobacco.

Until the era of the introduction of railways, the movement of property from the interior to the sea board, and vice versa, was by the water-lines, which were comprised in the Mississippi, the lakes, and the Erie canal. It was not then as difficult as now to keep an account of the movement of the staple product from the interior. Then New Orleans and New York were almost the only outlets for the surplus products of the interior. Now they have another water-line via the lakes and the St. Lawrence river, and five lines of railway and Canadian ports, extending from the Atlantic ports to the Mississippi river, and projected lines from Chicago to Richmond and Norfolk; from Cincinnati, Louisville and Cairo to Mobile, and from Cairo and St. Louis to New Orleans. These railway lines will all be completed and in operation within a comparatively short period.

The movement of the agricultural staples, animals and animal products of the country by rail is already of great magnitude, and is being rapidly augmented. The movement of grain by rail from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland during the year 1869 was nearly 34,000,000 bushels, exclusive of flour. A very considerable portion of the grain reached tide-water at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The remaining portion went direct to consumers in the Middle and New England States.

This rail movement is of such vast magnitude that the business interests of the entire country require the making of daily reports of rail shipments from all the important trade centers of the interior, including Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, of all staple products. The receipts and shipments at and from these places are now given as hereinbefore mentioned; but they are still imperfectly given. Of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade should give at each trade center the aggregate shipments of each articles daily, including those destined for the seaboard and for the interior. Second, they should, in connection with the aggregate shipments of each article, give the aggregate of those destined for tide-water, specifying the destination something like the following:

For	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
New York						
Boston						
Philadelphia						
Baltimore						
Portland						
New Orleans						

For	Whisky	Beef	Pork	Lard	Bacon	Tobacco
New York						
Boston						
Philadelphia						
Baltimore						
Portland						
New Orleans						

For	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses	Wool
New York					
Boston					
Philadelphia					
Baltimore					
New Orleans					

The Melbourne monument is also fine. Mac Donald has expended of several millions in New Orleans and Baltimore and has had the rules which guided him through life cut on the pedestal. He is said to have left his fortune for the education of the poor and for other good purposes. A drive to Greenmount, Baltimore, London Park, Mount Olivet, Mount Carmel, Laurel and Cathedral Cemeteries will give any live man as many monuments as he can possibly digest.

The "cities of the dead" should be beautiful. I know it, but would it be well to expend as much money on the education of the living. Millions of money are yearly expended on the cemeteries of the country for silent ones, who neither hear nor think nor feel. The earth earthy lies in the grave; the mental principle has long since gone to the mysterious beyond. Sing, sculpture and build marble are all the same to the dead body. To be practical, to illustrate this, a short time since a person in the city of Louisville refused to save the lives of others. So deeply did the public appreciate him that a monument was shortly erected, to which many thousands spent upon it. The poor man left a widow and children in poverty, and what was worse, the wife, owing to ill health, could not work. I like the idea of Peabody's gifts to cities of benevolence—books, maps, charts, paintings, instruments, papers, magazines, for the living generation, and a new generation to follow in power and goodness. See to the welfare of the living, man of wealth. God will take care of the dead.

The Peabody Institute is a magnificent building, and can be seen on the corner of Monument and Charles streets. It was completed in 1866, and was furnished by Peabody visited it in 1866, and expressed himself highly pleased. The library contains seventy-five thousand volumes, and the entire institution, including all its departments, cost one million dollars. Peabody will certainly take more solid comfort in heaven than he would have had he given the same or more amount on his grave. To be affectionately tabulated on the memory of man is much preferable to being simply carved in marble and labeled, so that a few sight-seers can comment on your physical appearance and laugh at your vanity. Yet thousands of rich men do not believe in this, and the graves of the dead are already getting out stone images for the purpose of perpetuating their greatness.

DRUID HILL PARK

is reached by the Madison avenue line of cars. Deer can be seen by the dozens, wandering through the lawn and standing among the trees. Some of the trees are immense in size, one of the black walnuts measuring ten feet in circumference and ninety-five feet in height. An old oak tree, called "Grandfather," living and flourishing, is almost a curiosity, and also the eighth of an acre of ground. Skilful landscape gardeners are busy at work there. A family by the name of Rogers, formerly of Louisville, but now residing in Baltimore, has erected a handsome cottage, purchased it for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. The mounds, trees, flowers and the Washington monument is the greatest; it stands upon a hill over two hundred feet above tide-water, at what is termed Mount Vernon Place, corner of Charles and Monument streets. It is fifty feet at base and twenty feet of height, and supports a Doric column one hundred and eighty feet high. The statue of Washington on top is gigantic, being sixteen feet high, and in proportion to it, and, in addition to the socle, makes it three hundred and thirteen feet above the level. It is said to have cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The Mellonogh monument is also fine. Mac Donald has expended of several millions in New Orleans and Baltimore and has had the rules which guided him through life cut on the pedestal. He is said to have left his fortune for the education of the poor and for other good purposes. A drive to Greenmount, Baltimore, London Park, Mount Olivet, Mount Carmel, Laurel and Cathedral Cemeteries will give any live man as many monuments as he can possibly digest.

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may be worn with them. White Marseilles and white pique will be much worn, and flot-tlastings or muslin are fashionable, but many prefer them quite plain. Strips of pique embroidered some times pass through the center of these plaitings. Pique trimmed with fluted ruffles is handsome for morning wear. A pretty style is to have the skirt long, with two rows of pointed trimming, headed by three bands of embroidered pique. And a morning dress of white muslin has a wide gathered flounce and ribbon drawn under; lace insertion; describes the form of an over-skirt. Muslin and lace waists will be in vogue, and a few hints as to the prettiest way of making many may be in order. A pretty way of making a Swiss muslin is in plaits over the shoulder to the belt. It is open, heart-shaped in front, with a band of ribbon, held in place by bands of insertion and with narrow lace, resting against the neck. A pretty open corsage of black lace may be made in puffs, by narrow ribbon running over the shoulders. A bow of the same should join the front. VASHTI.

to be a subject
we may judge from
ives to it now-a-days.
people, who may be
sensible-minded in other
gard all that part of a new-
gazine which is appropriated to
ion as so much space uselessly
d so much reading matter fit
vain and frivolous votaries of
etting that the laws that govern
are require that due attention
id to the body as well as to the
hat carelessness in either will
e trouble to the other. Those
rever, who practically embody the
everything, are never pleasant
know or meet, and it would be
decide which one would
devotee of fashion, whose
empty as her body is
external georgeous, or the
rotee herself in an old-fashioned
dulges in eccentricities of dress
r equally an object of public re-
persons, we are inclined to be-
prefer the unquestionable vi-
ness and grace, to a distorted de-
at least. In this connection no
made upon those persons whose
other trammeling circumstances
any spode of dress, but only to
ffer from superior wisdom to be
earthly vanity of learning how
r what they may wear. To feel an
esire to appear pleasing to one's
friends is a natural and commend-
t in the character of every proper-
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e nearly related to that Christian
hat desires to keep the heart at-
igh and noble thoughts. Let wo-
ligiate the principle of true taste
ject a purpose as they would the
rook book, or an applicant for do-
rvice, and not adopt a fashion with a
consideration of its suitableness to
e, age, rank in life, complexion,
ally for health and propriety, and
soon effect a revolution in dress
g as it would be meritorious.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The following lines, by a very beautiful and accomplished Kentucky girl, have been set to music by a New Orleans composer, and were sung on various memorial occasions throughout the South the presen year:

We come, as Grecian maidens came, in the grand old Grecian city,
To dew with tears the hero-dead of our Thermopylæ;
Our brother-heroes—our hero-sires; our boy-defenders all!
Thy graves are altars where we kneel and spread a garland's pall.
Of flowers whose sister-buds have felt the battle's iron heel;
But like our souls their were not crushed—they have but bent the steel!

We come, with Spartan mothers' pride, who welcomed back th ir sons,
When on their shields they bore them home, their laurel-crowned ones;
They gave them, as we gave our best—a princely, fearless band!
To guard our honor and to die or free their native land!

We stand as men, like Marius, within our lands Carthage;
And bent again our fag-birds flap their wings while battle rages;
Once more the reckless South sound 'round Richmond's leaguered walls,
And war-steeds rush, like thundering clouds, to silver bucklers,
We thrill as soldier-hearts but know to dare the deadly breath
Of hot-winged shot, and shell that sounds the requiem of death.

But gone the dream, the glory-thrill, the triumph, all is o'er!
No longer leads our lordly Lee, and furled the flags we bore!
But dire combined wounds are months that speak, and for each soldier plain.
Our lives shall tell, that though they died, they have not died in vain!
For buried wrongs like dragons' teeth may rise as armed men,
And history yet may have a page writ with a Southern pen.

Sleep, Soldiers; sleep! the fairest flowers and sweetest bird that sings
Shall bring their blossoms that are blest and crowned with glory's wings,
And in our hearts the thoughts that rise in memory of your deeds
Are buffeted of thy banner sword-carved in immortality.

Rest, Heroes, rest! no tempted name whose guilt-gained wealth
Is wages of fame so rich, to leave a land, as lives
Like thine whose honor and whose deeds are each a laurel leaf
Thy orphaned-country proudly wears twined with her captured grief.

Oh, Blossoms, bend your perfumed lips to each green-mantled grave,
And whisper dreams so full of peace as some fond mother's widowhood gave;
Zephyrs, the gentlest, woo in prayer, like love-sighs o'er the fairest,
God's smile to guard the knightly dead, while far their kindred grieve.
Ah, sacred be each soldier graves, who fell in camp or field,
And fleeting be the sighs that we leave to be their slumber's shield!

1869—TALLADEGA, ALA. LILA JOHNSTON.

"Poe's Song of "The Bells."

The following incident was related by a member of the Baltimore bar, who at the time of its occurrence was but recently admitted to practice. The truth of the statement may be depended on; and even the conversation introduced I give, I think, nearly word for word as reported to me.

At the period referred to there were several single-storied houses on the east side of St Paul street, between Lexington and Saratoga streets, each of which consisted of but one room. They were of the massive—according to present ideas—construcked of brick, but have been for a long time displaced by tall and stately buildings. One of these single-storied houses was occupied by my informant. The front apartment was used as a law office, the rear as a sleeping-room.

One calm and clear moonlight winter night, when the snow lay deep upon the city streets and roofs, Mr.——was making preparations to retire to bed, when the front-door bell was rung. He aroused his negro servant-boy, who was nodding on his stool by the chimney corner, and sent him to open the door to his late visitor. The boy almost immediately returned alone. He said that nobody was standing at the door, but that a gentleman was standing in the snow in the middle of the street, talking to himself and tossing his arms about.

Mr. —— now went to the front door himself. When he opened it he found one who was evidently a gentleman—he could see that by the moonlight—standing on the pavement facing him.

"Was it you who rang my bell?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "I owe you an apology for disturbing you at an hour so unreasonable. But the fact is, some thoughts have come into my mind which I wish to commit to paper, and seeing a light in your back window (the house stood on the corner of an alley), and considering it a matter of course that a lawyer's office is supplied with stationery, I took the liberty of ringing your bell."

"Come in, sir," said the lawyer. "Walk in, sir."

The stranger followed him into the inner apartment, where a bright coal-fire was burning in the grate. The manner of his guest was so impressive of intellect that Mr.—— offered a bed; but the visitor only asked the use of a chair, table and writing materials. So the negro boy lay down upon his pallet on the floor, and the young lawyer retired to his bed, leaving the stranger busy over his table.

When Mr.—— awakened in the morning his strange visitor was sitting in a chair, with his head upon the table asleep. The motion made by the young lawyer on awakening aroused the stranger. The latter seemed at once to be wide awake. He arose from his seat, thanked his host for his hospitality, and gracefully apologized for his intrusion on the previous night. He was then about to leave the room.

"You can leave your manuscript," says the young lawyer, pointing to some pieces of paper on the table.

"I have a copy of what I have composed," said the stranger, "and leave the original with you as some acknowledgement for your kindness under circumstances so trying.

The stranger left. The lawyer did not know until a long time afterward, when the "Song of the Bells"—of which he still has the original—had been published and become famous, that his singular visitor was Edgar A. Poe.

Puritan Plot to Capture William Penn, and Sell Him for "Rumme and Sugar."

[From the Easton (Penn.) Argus.]

Mr. Judkins, the librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in overhauling a chest of old papers deposited in the archives of that body, by the late Robert Greenleaf, of Malden, has recently made a curious discovery which has especial interest for the people of Pennsylvania. Among these papers was one of ancient date, which bore this endorsement: "A scheme to bagge Penne." This curious title attracted the attention of Mr. Judkins, and he examined the contents of the document with more than common interest. It is the familiar and quaint handwriting of the Reverend Cotton Mather, and is addressed to "Ye aged and beloved Mrs. John Higginson." It bears date, "September ye 15th, 1682," and reads thus, the odd spelling of the original being followed in the transcript:

"There bee now at sea a shippe (for our friend Mr. Esaias Holcroft, of London, did advise me by the last packet that it would sail some time in August) called ye Welcome, R. Greenaway, master, which has abroad an hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers with W. Penne who is ye Chief Scampe at ye hedde of them. Ye General Court has, accordinggly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxett of ye brig 'Porpoise to waylay ye said welcome shippe as near ye coast of Codde as may be, and make captive ye said Penne and his ungodlie crewe, so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked on ye soil of this newe countrie with the heathen worshippe of these people. Much spoyle may be made by selling ye whole lotte to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch goode price in rumme and sugar, and shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing the wicked, but we shalle make great cayre for His ministers and people. Master Huxett feels hopeful, and I will set down the newes he brings when his shippe comes back.

"Yours in ye bowells of Christ,

"Cotton Mather."

Master Huxett missed his reckoning, and Penne sailed secure within the capes of the Delaware.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Report of the Committee on Narrative—Amendments to the Report of the Committee on Trustees—The Pastoral Letter to the Churches South to be Reported Monday.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Assembly convened at 9 o'clock a. m., and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

OPENING PRAYER.

Oh, Lord, we adore Thee as our Father, in whom there is no rarishoeness, neither any shadow of turning. We implore and beseech Thee to forgive all our sins, our mistakes, foibles and evil persons. Be pleased to accept the work of our hands. We do not present them before Thee as having any merit in themselves to purchase any title to Thy favor or our justification. We acknowledge their imperfection, and that they are not fit to present to Thy holy eye. We pray Thee through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, that all our errors may be forgiven. Give us a holy zeal for Thy cause and Thy kingdom. Give us a purer affection for Thy church; may we not be actuated from a love of power or pride, but from the love of our Redeemer. May our affection spring from a true philosophy.

Help us to hold up the testimony of our crucified Redeemer, for the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy. Deliver us from the untoward things of this world. Deliver us from the pride and the cowardice of these carnal passions. May we take the lore of Jesus as our standard, for to this end He suffered, that we might follow in His footsteps.

Assist us in the discharge of the remaining duties of the Assembly. Give us Thy spirit, that we may do nothing but what is right in the sight of the good of Thy church. All of which we ask in the name of Christ, our Redeemer. Amen.

Mr. Cooke desired and obtained permission to record his vote on the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence relative to the admission of reunion. He voted to sustain the report, as did also Rev. Allen Wright.

Mr. Graves desired to record the vote of his colleague, who was absent, stating that he well knew how that gentleman would vote if present.

The Moderator ordered that no votes could be received by proxy.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

On motion of Dr. Robinson, the chair proceeded to appoint a committee to nominate the committee of nine provided for in the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, whose business it should be to confer with a like committee from the Northern General Assembly. The committee consisted of Messrs. McCorkle, Rutherford, Jacobs, Green and Fair.

RECESS OR SYNOD.

The committees having under consideration the state of the records of the Synods of Arcan as and Texas, reported fave ably and asked to be discharged, which was granted.

The special committee to whom was referred the overture asking a change in the phraseology of the Book of Discipline be amended, made their report, recommending that no action be taken. The report was adopted, whereupon Mr. Penick arose and said that he was pleased to see this matter acted upon with deliberation and care, and I think, as the hour of adjournment is at hand, we had better adjourn till Monday morning. It is not that this paper may receive mature deliberation.

I don't believe that this Assembly would refuse to greet our Northern brethren and fraternize with them even now, if the Northern Assembly had taken the position indicated by Dr. Palmer, planting themselves firmly on the same position as ours. The statement has been made that in the paper of Dr. Palmer is conveyed the idea that we have something for which we have to apologize. This may or may not be so. The paper should be carefully considered in all its points by the committee of the house. I do not desire to make the slightest factious opposition, but I earnestly desire to examine it with care.

Dr. Robinson then read extracts from the address of the church to its soldiers in the Confederate armies, to show that it was only an affectionate pastoral letter of advice and exhortation to ministers, members, and young men of the church exposed to the temptations and hardships of army life, and not in any sense a political pronunciamento.

He then offered the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the draft of the pastoral letter presented by Rev. Dr. Palmer, on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and authorized by the General Assembly, and, after it is perfected as to its style and arrangement, by the Committee of Correspondence, it shall be published to the churches. Adopted.

Mr. Fair desired to record the vote he referred back to the committee with instructions to report Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the members of the Committee of Conference was then concurred in.

HOME RECORDS.

The committee on the records of the Synod of Mississippi then made their report, which was concurred in. The Committee on Narrative also reported that the report of the Synod be received, also, on motion of Dr. Robinson, the committee continued.

LAY PREACHING.

Dr. Rose moved that a committee of three, to consist of one minister and two elders, be appointed by the chair to report to the consideration of the next Assembly a working plan by which the Presbyteries may be enabled to carry out the decision of the Assembly in regard to the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures on the subject of lay preaching.

He said he hoped there would be no debate on the motion, for he considered the report the most important one before the Assembly. [Laughter.]

Dr. Robinson opposed the motion, and it was lost.

On motion of Dr. McCorkle, the Assembly then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Assembly met at 8½ o'clock, Rev. Stuart Robinson in the chair, and opened with prayer by Dr. McCorkle.

The Moderator then announced that he had just received from the possible several letters relative to some matters which had already been acted upon by the Assembly, and which they were referred to Messrs. Hamilton, Webb, and McCorkle.

The unfinished business of the morning session was then taken up, Mr. Penick being entitled to the floor.

Mr. Pinck—Mr. Moderator: I am sorry that there are so few persons present. I shall only detain you a few minutes. In addition to what I said this morning, I don't think we can be too strict in adhering to the rules of discipline in deciding such cases. There are so many differences as to what constitutes a crime, that I think for persons to attempt to follow the spirit of the law and ignore the letter of the same. I am well aware of the fact that the law is made for the man and not the man for the law, but the law is intended as a protection, and if we undertake to determine its spirit and to act according to it, we may be guilty of the very crime us that we are likely to err greatly. One brother says that I am in favor of ignoring the spirit of our rule to suspend a man when he makes confession of his guilt and says he wishes to apologize. This may or may not be so. The paper should be carefully considered in all its points by the committee of the house. I do not desire to make the slightest factious opposition, but I earnestly desire to examine it with care.

Dr. McCorkle—Mr. Moderator: The grand object of the letter is to show that it was only an affectionate pastoral letter of advice and exhortation to ministers, members, and young men of the church exposed to the temptations and hardships of army life, and not in any sense a political pronunciamento.

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may be worn with them. White Marseilles and white piqué will be much worn, and flottplaitings or muslin are fashionable, but many prefer them quite plain. Stripe of piqué embroidered some times pass through the center of these plaitings. Piqué trimmed with fluted ruffles is handsome for morning wear. A pretty style is to have the skirt long, with two rows of pointed trimming, headed by these bands of embroidered piqué. And a morning dress of white muslin has a wide gathered flounce and ribbon drawn under; lace insertion; describes the form of an overskirt. Muslin and lace waists will be in vogue, and a few hints as to the prettiest way of making many may be in order. A pretty way of making a Swiss muslin is in plaits over the shoulder to the belt. It is open, heartshaped in front, with a band of ribbon, held in place by bands of insertion and with narrow lace, resting against the neck. A pretty open corsage of black lace may be made in puffs, by narrow ribbon running over the shoulders. A bow of the same should join the front. VASHTI.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The following lines, by a very beautiful and accomplished Kentucky girl, have been set to music by a New Orleans composer, and were sung on various memorial occasions throughout the South the presen year:

We come, as Grecian maidens came, in the grand old Grecian day,
To deck with leaves the hero-dead of our Thermopylæ;
Our brother-braves—our hero-sires; our boy-defenders all!
Thy graves are altars where we kneel and vow to keep them green.
Of flowers whose sister-buds have fell the battle's iron heel;
But like our graves they were not crushed—they have but bent the steel!

We come, with Spartan mothers' pride, who welcomed back their sons,
When on their shields they bore them home, their laurel-crowned ones;
They gave them, as we gave our best—a princely, peerless band!
To guard our honor and to die or free their native land!

We stand as men, like Marius, within our lands Carthage,
And hear again our flag-birds flap their wings while battle rages;
Once more the terrible doth sound 'round Richmond's leaguered walls,
And war-steeds rush, like thundering clouds, to every bugle call;
We thrill as soldier-hearts but know to dare the deadly breath,
Of hot-winged shot, and shell that sounds the requiem of death.

But gone the dream, the glory-thrill, the triumph, all is o'er!
No longer leads our lordly Loe, and furled the flags we bore!
But dark-lined wounds are mouths that speak, and for each soldier slain,
Our lives shall tell, that though they died, they have not died in vain!
For buried wrongs like dragons' teeth may rise as armed men,
And history yet may have a page writ with a Southern pen!

Sleep, Soldiers; sleep! the fairest flowers and sweetest bird that sings
Shall be your dirges! Ye that are blest and crowned with angel wings,
And in our hearts the thanks that rise in ire are bulked of thy names' sword-carved in immortelle.

Rest, Heroes, rest! no tended name whose worth is all this meaning you,—no more eternity
Were legacy of fame so rich, to leave a land, as ours
Like thine whose honor and whose deeds are each a laurel leaf
Thy orphaned country proudly wears 'twined with her emblemed grief.

Oh, Heroes, bend your perfumed lips to each green-mantled grave,
And whisper there a hope full of peace as some sweet wind-inlaid wave!
Zephyrs, the gentlest, woo in prayer, like mother-voices o'er
Your sleep and thrill the knightly dead, while far their kindred grieve.
Ah, sainted are the soldiers' graves, who fell in camp or field,
And flowers from their graves that we leave to be their number's shield.

LILA JOHNSTON.

1869—Talladega, Ala.

"Poe's Song of "The Bells."

The following incident was related by a member of the Baltimore bar, who at the time of its occurrence was but recently admitted to practice. The truth of the statement may be depended on; and even the conversation introduced I give, as having nearly word for word as reported to me.

At the period referred to there were several single-storied houses on the east side of St Paul street, between Lexington and Saratoga streets, which were then retained but two rooms. They were rather massive—according to present ideas—constructed of brick, but have been for a long time displaced by tall and stately buildings. One of these single-storied houses is occupied as a law office, and its small front apartment was used as a law office, the rear as a sleeping-room.

One calm and clear moonlight winter night, when the snow lay deep upon the pavements and roads, Mr. ——— was making preparations to retire to bed, when his front-door bell was rung. He aroused his negro servant-boy, who was nodding on his stool by the chimney corner, and sent him to open the door to his late visitor.

The boy almost immediately returned alone. He said that nobody was at the door, but that a gentleman was standing in the snow in the middle of the street, talking to himself and tossing his arms about.

Mr. ——— now went to the front door himself. When he opened it he found one who was evidently a gentleman—he could see that by the moonlight—standing on the pavement facing him.

"Was it you who rang my bell?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "I owe you an apology for disturbing you at an hour so unreasonable. But the fact is, some thoughts have come into my mind which I wish to commit to paper, and seeing a light in your back window (the house stood on the corner of an alley), and considering it a matter of course that a lawyer's office is supplied with stationery, I rang the bloody fang of your door."

"You are very welcome, sir," said the lawyer. "Walk in, sir."

The stranger followed him into the inner apartment, where a bright coal fire was burning in the grate, in a manner the guest was not unappreciative of indicated that Mr. ——— offered a bed; but the visitor only asked the use of a chair, table and writing materials. So the negro boy lay down upon his pallet on the floor, and the young lawyer composed himself to sleep, leaving the stranger bending over the table.

When Mr. ——— awakened in the morning his strange visitor was sitting in a chair, with his head upon the table asleep. The motion made the young lawyer on awakening aroused the stranger. The latter seemed at once to be wide awake. He arose from his seat, thanked his host for his hospitality, and gracefully appologized for his intrusion on the previous night, but stated that the matter that had been on his mind was now entirely relieved. He then requested the use of the writing materials, and rapidly wrote off the following lines, which he handed to his host:

"Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore,
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
'Tis some visitor,' I muttered, 'tapping at my chamber door—
Only this and nothing more.'

Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December,
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly I had sought to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow—sorrow for the lost Lenore—
For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Nameless here for evermore.

And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain
Thrilled me—filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before;
So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating
'Some visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door—
Some late visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door;
This it is and nothing more.'

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer,
'Sir,' said I, 'or Madam, truly your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you'—here I opened wide the door—
Darkness there and nothing more.

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before;
But the silence was unbroken, and the stillness gave no token,
And the only word there spoken was the whispered word, 'Lenore!'
This I whispered, and an echo murmured back the word 'Lenore!'
Merely this and nothing more.

Back into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning,
Soon again I heard a tapping somewhat louder than before.
'Surely,' said I, 'surely that is something at my window lattice;
Let me see then what thereat is, and this mystery explore—
Let my heart be still a moment and this mystery explore;
'Tis the wind and nothing more!'

Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter,
In there stepped a stately Raven of the saintly days of yore;
Not the least obeisance made he; not a minute stopped or stayed he;
But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my chamber door—
Perched upon a bust of Pallas just above my chamber door—
Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,
'Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou,' I said, 'art sure no craven,
Ghastly grim and ancient Raven wandering from the nightly shore—
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night's Plutonian shore!'
Quoth the Raven 'Nevermore.'

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning—little relevancy bore;
For we cannot help agreeing that no living human being
Ever yet was blessed with seeing bird above his chamber door—
Bird or beast upon the sculptured bust above his chamber door,
With such name as 'Nevermore.'

But the Raven, sitting lonely on the placid bust, spoke only
That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour.
Nothing further then he uttered—not a feather then he fluttered—
Till I scarcely more than muttered 'Other friends have flown before—
On the morrow he will leave me, as my hopes have flown before.'
Then the bird said 'Nevermore.'

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,
'Doubtless,' said I, 'what it utters is its only stock and store,
Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful Disaster
Followed fast and followed faster till his songs one burden bore—
Till the dirges of his Hope that melancholy burden bore
Of 'Never—nevermore.'

But the Raven still beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of bird and bust and door;
Then, upon the velvet sinking, I betook myself to linking
Fancy unto fancy, thinking what this ominous bird of yore—
What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt and ominous bird of yore
Meant in croaking 'Nevermore.'

This I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing
To the fowl whose fiery eyes now burned into my bosom's core;
This and more I sat divining, with my head at ease reclining
On the cushion's velvet lining that the lamp-light gloated o'er,
But whose velvet violet lining with the lamp-light gloating o'er,
She shall press, ah, nevermore!

Then, methought, the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen censer
Swung by Seraphim whose foot-falls tinkled on the tufted floor.
'Wretch,' I cried, 'thy God hath lent thee—by these angels he hath sent thee
Respite—respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore!
Quaff, oh quaff this kind nepenthe and forget this lost Lenore!'
Quoth the Raven 'Nevermore.'

'Prophet!' said I, 'thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!—
Whether tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore,
Desolate yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted—
On this home by Horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore—
Is there—is there balm in Gilead?—tell me—tell me, I implore!'
Quoth the Raven 'Nevermore.'

'Prophet!' said I, 'thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!
By that Heaven that bends above us—by that God we both adore—
Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant Aidenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore?'
Quoth the Raven 'Nevermore.'

'Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!' I shrieked, upstarting—
'Get thee back into the tempest and the Night's Plutonian shore!
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken!—quit the bust above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!'
Quoth the Raven 'Nevermore.'

And the Raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—nevermore!

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Report of the Committee on Narrative—Amendments to the Report of the Committee on Trustees—The Pastoral Letter to the Church South to be Reported Monday.

NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Assembly convened at 9 o'clock a. m., and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

OPENING PRAYER.

Oh, Lord, we adore Thee as our Father, in whom there is no variableness, neither any shadow of turning. We implore and beseech Thee to forgive all our sins, our mistakes, foibles and evil passions. Be pleased to accept the work of our hands. We do not presume to offer these Thee as having any merit in themselves to purchase any title to Thy favor or our justification. We acknowledge their imperfection, and that there are not fit to present to Thy holy eye. We pray Thee through Jesus Christ, Thy son, that all our errors may be forgiven. Give us a holy zeal for Thy cause and Thy kingdom. Give us a purer affection for Thy church; may we not be actuated from a lust of power or pride, but from the love of our Redeemer. May our affection spring from true philanthropy.

Help us to hold up the testimony of our crucified Redeemer, for the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy. Deliver us from the untoward things of this world. Deliver us from the pride and the corruption of those carnal passions. May we take the love of Jesus as our standard, for to this end he suffered, that we might live a life holiness.

Assist us in the discharge of the remaining duties of the Assembly. Give us Thy spirit, that all we do may be to Thy glory and Thy people's good. Thy desired Thy church. All of which we ask in the name of Christ, our Redeemer. Amen.

Mr. Cooke desired and obtained permission to record his vote on the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence relative to the question of reunion. He voted to sustain the report, as did also Rev. Allen Wright.

Mr. Graves desired to record the vote of his colleague, who was absent, stating that he well knew how that gentleman would vote if present.

The Moderator decided that no votes could be received by proxy.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

On motion of Dr. Robinson, the chair proceeded to appoint a committee to nominate the committee of nine provided for in the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, whose business it should be to confer with a like committee from the Northern General Assembly. The committee consisted of Messrs. McCorkle, Rutherford, Davies, Green and Fair.

RECORDS OF SYNODS.

The committees having under consideration the state of the records of the synods of Arkansas and Texas, reported favorably and asked to be discharged, which was granted.

The special committee to whom was referred the overture asking that section 4 chapter iv of the Book of Discipline be amended, made their report, recommending that no action be taken. The section is, therefore, unaltered, and reads thus:

"Where two or more congregations are united under one pastor, any such congregations shall have but one elder to represent them."

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Narrative then made the following report, which was adopted:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NARRATIVE.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to the Churches Under its Care:

Brethren—The information that has come before us at this meeting presents a very favorable account of the state of religion in our bounds. The disagreement that have been felt and expressed in former years have not appeared. Some of the hindrances which stood in the way of our advancement have in a great measure been removed, and we are now more than at any previous period of our history as a church prepared to meet the responsibilities imposed upon us, and to do the work to which the Master is calling us. A review of the past occasions neither our own present commission to labor, but very much over which we should rejoice, and to which we should direct our grateful acknowledgments as to demand our fervent gratitude, and should stimulate us to more earnest efforts and greater devotion to the Divine Master. The smile of our Father in Heaven is upon us, and in it we would rejoice more than in the plaudits of all the world.

Narratives from fifty-two Presbyteries have come into our hands from which we glean the following general statement: Revivals have been enjoyed in many churches, accessions made to nearly all, and many churches better organized. Testimonies frequently made of the zeal and fidelity of ministers in preaching the Word, and in the pastoral oversight of their flocks, and of the increased efficiency of the elders in the work to which they are plainly called. There be a more general and liberal support of the ministry. Family religion and the prayer-meeting are said to be in a more prosperous condition than for many years, and another has built one. The negro population in many instances have returned to our churches from which, for a time, they were estranged, and a few have been organized according to the plan recommended by the last Assembly, with encouraging prospects. There are also numerous items made in most of the Presbyteries to supply the destitute, which has been in a measure done, though to the sad neglect of many portions of our country, which are still entirely destitute. The means of grace are still enjoyed by many who do

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES M. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

Closing and Arrivals of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes.			Arrives.	
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
9:15	9:30	Cincinnati (via short line) Mail	1:00	
9:15	9:30	Way Mail, Shelbyville, Simpsonville & Eminence	10:00	
9:15	9:30	Mail, Portland & Ex.	7:30	10:30
1:00	12:00	St. Louis	1:00	7:00
1:00	12:00	Indianapolis & Chicago	1:00	1:00
1:00	12:00	Memphis, Cincinnati and N. Orleans	9:30	10:30
	11:00	Bardstown, Charlestown, Springfield, Mitchell, Salem and Mount Braxton	2:00	10:30
2:30	12:00	Bardstown Branch	9:30	
2:30	12:00	Shelbyville Branch	10:30	
1:45	12:00	Lexington, Frankfort, and Cov.	11:15	
2:30		Louisville and Cincinnati Mail	6:00 a.m.	
9:30		Shelbyville & Bardstown Mail (this route is closed daily except Sun'y	6:00	
1:30	12:00	Mail on post roads	1:00	10:30
1:30	12:00	Jeffersonville	1:00	8:30
			1:00	
1:45	12:00	Shelbyville	11:15	
	11:30	Taylorsville stage—arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday		12:30
	12:00	Westport, Mount Eden, Floyd Fork, Three Springs, Cave Tom, Thurs and Saturday		12:30

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 114¾.

The wife of Senator Wilson died at Natick, Mass., yesterday.

The Midget has nominated Dr. Dunn DeKay, New Jersey, Consul at Magdelen, Mexico.

Mrs. Patty Randall, mother of the Bishop of Colorado, died in Warren, R. I., suddenly yesterday.

A child was run over and killed by a picnic train on the Bellefontaine Railroad, nine miles from Indianapolis, yesterday.

By a premature explosion of a blast at American coal company, Illinois, Friday night, James Roberts was instantly killed.

A plasterer, named John McLaughlin, fell from a window of the old postoffice building, in Nashville, Friday night, while asleep, and was killed.

A tremendous fire has been raging in the vicinity of Fort William, Lake Superior. It has devastated a forest for thirty miles. The inhabitants took shelter in the mines.

The bridge over White river, on the Pennsylvania Central and St. Louis railroad, at Richmond, Ind., was burned on Friday night at 12 o'clock. It will be rebuilt immediately.

The soldiers' monument in Woonsocket, R. I., was dedicated yesterday by a military and civic procession and exercises in Harris Hall. The oration was delivered by Senator Thayer, of Nebraska.

The London Times says the result of the trial of O'Neil will be awaited in England with great anxiety, and any considerable influence between the United States and England being fully involved in the issue.

A Paris dispatch states that Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been ordered by the Emperor to start at once for America, and will sail for New York. He is now under surveillance at Auteuil.

A letter from St. Domingo states that Seguet, an agent of the Spanish General Valmaseda, had been captured by the Cubans, at Castillo, with forty men, and all shot. Valmaseda was at Bayamo, where he and his forces were surrounded by the Cuban patriots.

An Athens dispatch states that the French minister has forwarded to the Greek Government a strong note from his Government that France proposes a convention of the Great Powers, at which permanent guarantees will be demanded of Greece for the future good behavior of Greek subjects. The note sharply comments upon the delays in the pending negotiations on the part of Greek authorities.

Congressional.

In the Senate, Sumner presented a petition of colored citizens of Maryland, asking a removing of the disabilities imposed on account of color, which was referred. The subject of restoring foreign commerce to American vessels was then discussed. Mr. Chandler thought the most effectual mode of accomplishing the American shipping interest would be to abandon the Gulf islands, the Sandwich islands, Canada, British Columbia, Cuba, Dominica and Hayti. Having control of the products of the tropics, he said, we would make all the world tributary. After transacting some District of Columbia business, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

In the House a bill passed giving a pension of $8 per month to the widows of officers and sailors of the war of 1812 in indigent circumstances; an amendment was also adopted giving the same amount to widows of officers and men murdered while in the service of the U. S. The internal tax bill was resumed. An amendment was agreed todoubling the tax on all gambling operations in gold and stocks. The paragraph relating to wholesale liquor dealers was amended to read: "Wholesale liquor dealers shall each pay $100, and $10 additional for every sum of $1,000 or fraction of $25,000. The paragraph relating to distillers was amended by taxing distillers of spirits from materials other than grapes producing ten barrels or less within a year, $40, or $4 for every barrel produced in excess of 10. A paragraph was inserted taxing proprietors of banking games, such as faro, rouge et noir, vingt et un, &c., $1,000 for every table where such games are played. The tax on cigars was reduced from $20 per thousand to $10 per cent. The clause relating to income tax was not reached.

THE STREET RAILWAYS.

The Work of Repairing the Streets along the Lines to be Commenced at Once.

To-morrow, Monday morning, Messrs. White & Selvage and R. W. Snyder will, by direction of the Mayor, commence repairing Main street, along the line of the City Railway. The General Passenger Railway Company have announced their intention to commence the work of repairing the streets along the line of their road as soon as possible, and President Ormsby has at last erected road made the following reply to the notification of Mayor Baxter:

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 27, 1870.

"*Hon. John G. Baxter, Mayor City Louisville:*

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of yesterday relating to the streets along the lines belonging to this company. The company has at all times used its best efforts to keep the streets along its lines in good order, and I am fully aware of the particular necessity for repairs at present, as pointed out by you in your note. I will take great pleasure in having a thorough examination made at once, and immediately report what repairs that are necessary. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JAMES B. DEL VECCHIO, Pres't."

As a matter of information to our citizens, we will state that the ordinary, and indeed all, that with the limited resources under the new charter for such work, the General Council can devote will be done only upon petition of the property holders.

THE FENIANS.

A Large Crowd at the Mass Meeting Last Night.

The cast room of the court-house was crowded to its utmost capacity by the enthusiastic friends of the Fenian cause, last night. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Shultz, Esq., who explained the object of the meeting, and took occasion to denounce the dispatches of the Associated Press in relation to Fenianism, as they had been bought by English gold.

Speeches were made by Francis Maguire, Gen. W. H. Lytle and Patrick Bannon, when the chairman arose and said that talking was very well in its way, but the time for action had arrived. Twenty now. There were five hundred men in the city organized and ready to go to Canada, and only waiting for means of transportation. He asked for contributions of money to help the cause, when hundreds responded, and a large amount contributed. Mr. Shultz stated that they would leave within two hours for Detroit, where a collection would be taken up for them. He led the list with $50, when Ambrose E. Camp followed with $100. Several other large donations were made, and quite a number of minor ones.

The Methodist General Conference.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church (South), which has been in session here for three weeks past, adjourned sine die on Saturday last, and to-day to meet in Louisville, Ky., tomorrow here. The delegates generally seem to carry favorable impression upon our city, and we do not doubt the hospitality of Louisville.

Among the following selections of editors and others were made: Dr. Summers was chosen book editor, and Dr. Redford book agent for the Church. Dr. Hinkle was elected editor of school Secretary, and Dr. McFerrin Missionary Secretary. Dr. Summers was made editor of the Nashville Advocate, with Dr. Johnson of the Louisville Advocate, which becomes the Western Methodist. Dr. Haygood was elected to have charge with all Arkansas and the Indian Territories superadded. Dr. Thomas M. Finney was elected editor of the St. Louis paper, Dr. John of the Texas, Dr. Ashton of the German Methodist papers, transferred to New Orleans and placed in charge of a Board of Managers, two from Texas and two of New Orleans.

The Louisville and Jefferson County Association.

There was a meeting of the directors of the Louisville and Jefferson County Association, in the parlors at Walker's Exchange, yesterday afternoon. The premium list is not yet fully made out, but most of the committees were given until next Saturday to report. The only matter of importance decided upon was the refusal by a decided vote to have a premium for the trotting, thus excluding racing, and, as far as possible, bestting from the fair. The board meets again next Saturday.

THE CAMPBELL HEIRS.

A Leaf Out of the Early History of Louisville.

AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

Much has been said in regard to the claim made by the heirs of Col. John Campbell to a large portion of the land upon which the city of Louisville stands. Such a claim, whether it may have any valid foundation or not, necessarily excites attention. Involving as it does the title to property of the value of seventy-five millions of dollars, and affecting the rights of an hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, it inevitably elicits discussion. Whether any body believes there is really anything in the claim or not all think about it, and talk about it, and read about it, and wonder what it may mean and lead to.

A very old citizen, who is entirely familiar with the early history of the city, furnishes the following facts upon that subject, and upon the claim of the Campbell heirs:

At the beginning of the American Revolution two gentlemen of Virginia, both of Irish parentage, one named John Connolly and the other John Campbell, claimed 4,000 acres of land at the falls of the Ohio by grant from the Colony of Virginia. They took opposing sides in the revolution, Connolly going into the war as a Colonel under British colors, and Campbell taking a Colonel's commission with the rebels. Connolly was killed early in the war, but Campbell got out safe after a long imprisonment and many thrilling adventure, and came to Louisville to reside, where he took a prominent part in its early history. He was a founder of the county of Jefferson, named the first State constitution, and was afterwards a senator from the county of Jefferson in the first Legislature that sat under the constitution of 1792. He afterwards moved to the county of Fayette, where he died in 1799. The county of Campbell, which was formed in 1794, was named after him. He never married, but left as his heirs a half brother named Allen Campbell and a sister named Sarah Beard. He also left a full brother named Robert Campbell, whom he disinherited by his will. His estate was left in trust by his will, and the peculiarities of that trust will probably be the foundation of any litigation that may now spring up concerning his lands.

When it was known that Connelly was in the service of the King of England, his lands at the falls of the Ohio were declared a forfeit to the State of Virginia. Capt. Thomas Bullitt had made entries upon those lands as early as 1773, and selected the site of Louisville. No settlements, however, were made upon them until the spring of 1778. Some families, under Col. George Rogers Clark, came to the falls and located upon Corn Island. In the fall of the same year they left the island and settled upon the main land, and soon were joined by other pioneers from Virginia.

In 1780 the Legislature of Virginia passed an act establishing the county of Louisville, and gave to named trustees one thousand acres of the forfeited land of Connelly, "to be laid off into lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets and public lots," the lots to laid off to be sold to the highest bidder; and the trustees to reserve a house, 16 by 20, within two years from the date of sale. The lots were, by the act in question, to be conveyed in fee simple by the trustees to the purchasers, and part of the money paid for them was to go into the Treasury of Virginia, and the balance to the trustees for the benefit of the town.

It was provided in this act of incorporation that the title of John Campbell to the lands he claimed at the falls of the Ohio should not be affected by the act; and the titles of any persons whose lands were taken by the act for the use of lands claimed by Campbell, were suspended until that question was settled in the courts, and released. In 1780 Campbell was released from captivity, and the Legislature of Virginia then, and afterwards, passed laws for the settlement of the claims to lands at the falls. That prosecution was conducted in the following manner:

Campbell claimed that he and Connolly owned 4,000 acres at the falls of the Ohio, as tenants in common, which had been divided, and a line of division was agreed upon. February 6th, 1780, which gave to Connolly the upper 1,500 acres, to Campbell the middle 2,000, and to Connolly the lower 1,000 acres. In addition to this division, Campbell claimed 1,000 acres more than his share 2,000 acres, to secure it, had given him (Campbell) the northern 2,000 acres of Connolly's 3,000 acres. The Legislature of Virginia, therefore, ordered the division line to be run as above stated, giving formally the upper and lower thousand acre tracts and Campbell the middle two thousand acres. The Legislature also enacted that the money arising from the sale of the lots on the Connelly forfeiture should be paid by the trustees to Campbell until his mortgage was fully liquidated.

And now that this point is reached the natural inquiry is, what was the boundary of the whole 4,000 acres thus claimed by Connelly and Campbell, and what, the boundary of the one thousand acres forfeited from Connolly on which Louisville was laid out? It is a natural inquiry because every one who has any doubt of the validity of the Campbell heirs wants to know if his or her property may be within the revolutionary boundary lines of the whole 4,000 acres and of the 1,000 acres on which the city of Louisville was laid out. If so, he can trace out the courses and distances according to chain and compass, but a general description of the boundary lines:

The starting-point of the original survey was on the lower bank of the Ohio, the mouth of Beargrass creek. This would be about the foot of Second street, on the river bank. The line on the north followed the meanderings of the river in a westerly direction, veering south to take in Corn Island; then continued a point on the bank not far from the residence of Ormsby Hite. From this point the line ran some seventy degrees west of south, until it struck the present course of Broadway, near Eighteenth street, and then followed Broadway in a direct way eastwardly to the intersection of Shelby street. From this point of intersection it ran north to the bank of the river at the mouth of Beargrass, the place of beginning. Within this boundary was embraced the 4,000 acres originally claimed by Connelly and Campbell as tenants in common until the division between them. The line following the meanderings of the river on the north was about two miles in length, and it was about four miles on a straight line from the foot of Second street to the extreme western boundary on the bank of the river, near a point above the old town of Shippingport. The greatest width from north to south was from the intersection of Broadway and Eighteenth street to a point on the river in a north-westerly direction on the western and northern limit of shippingport which would measure about 2¾ miles. The southern boundary, extending from the river bank at Gardner Mills's on the intersection of Broadway and Shelby street, was about five miles.

The city of Louisville, first laid out upon the thousand acres of land forfeited from Connelly, was embraced within the following external limits: The boundary began on the bank of the Ohio river, 30 poles from the mouth of Beargrass; thence it followed the meanderings of the river to the foot of Twelfth street; thence it ran southerly to the intersection of Broadway and Eighteenth street; thence it followed Broadway eastwardly to the intersection of Shelby street, and thence it ran northwesterly to the beginning. Within this boundary were laid off upon the original plan the eight wards of the city, to wit, Jefferson, Green, Walnut, Chestnut and Broadway streets, parallel with the river, and the cross streets, from Second to Twelfth. To the south of Green street, extending from Second to Twelfth, was a strip of land on the south half a square, left for public use. This bounded, in a straight line from the foot of Second to the foot of Twelfth street, on about three-fourths of a mile; from the foot of Twelfth to the intersection of Broadway and Eighteenth street, was about 1¼ miles; from the intersection of Broadway and Eighteenth to the intersection of Broadway and Shelby was about 2¾ miles; and from the intersection of Broadway and Shelby to the place of beginning was about five miles.

Within this boundary the lots north of Green were laid off into half-acre lots, except in certain blocks upon Main street, where it was impracticable to make them so small. Immediately south of Main, and between Green and Jefferson, the public squares, extending from Second to Twelfth street. Between this public strip and Main, and between Eighth and Ninth streets, were laid off into lots of one hundred feet front by two hundred deep, with a ten-foot alley in the rear of each square. Between Eighth and Ninth streets, on Main, was the public square, now occupied by the Courier-Journal building. Between Ninth and Tenth streets, on Main, was the public square, now occupied by the Methodist Church South. Between Tenth and Eleventh streets, on Main, was the public square, now occupied by the Presbyterian Church. Between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, on Main, was the public square, now occupied by the Christian Church. Between Twelfth and the river, on Main, was the public square, now occupied by the Louisville Medical College. Between Main and Market, from Second to Twelfth, were laid off lots of one hundred feet front by two hundred deep, with a ten-foot alley in the rear of each square. Between Market and Jefferson, from Second to Twelfth, were laid off lots of one hundred feet front by two hundred deep, with a ten-foot alley in the rear of each square. Between Jefferson and Green, from Second to Twelfth, were laid off lots of one hundred feet front by two hundred deep, with a ten-foot alley in the rear of each square. Between Green and the public strip, from Second to Twelfth, were laid off lots of one hundred feet front by two hundred deep, with a ten-foot alley in the rear of each square. Between the public strip and the river, from Second to Twelfth, were laid off lots of one hundred feet front by two hundred deep, with a ten-foot alley in the rear of each square.

Within this boundary, as originally laid off, were the following streets, running from the river to the south boundary: Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Preston, Floyd, Brook, Hancock, Jackson, Clay, Campbell, Hancock